By Command of Asj General WHITING: JAMES H. HILL. Mai & A. A. General. April 7th, 1861.

\$50 RE WARD. RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 26th day of March, my buy JIM, aged about 25 years. Jim is has an honest look, a little stooping, with a small scar on the forehead. Said boy is supposed to be making his way to the Yankees. I will give the above-reward for his delivery to me or contin ment in any jail so that I can get

D. W. MOTT, . Lillington, New Hanover County, N. C.

BUNAWAY tenta the Subscriber's Plantation, in Long Creek District, on the 20th inst., two negromen named ALBERT and HAYS. Albert is about 23 years old, bright mulatio, freckled face, about 5 feet 8 niches high. Hays is about 22 years old, yellow complexion, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and stout built. The above reward will be paid for their delivery, or for their sale confinement in juil so that I can get them.

> CIFFICS OF INSP'R OF OBDNANCE, C. F. N. Warrenton, N. C., 18th April, 1864. MINERS WANTED.

> > Raleign, N. C.

S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to W. W. PFIRCE, Maj. & Ch'f Q. M.,

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 28, 1864

SUSPANSION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

It is probable that no measure of the late Congress of the Confederate at a 'es has therotically given as much opportunity for den agogneical appeals to the people of the different States as that of suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases. Although plainly warranted by the Constitution of the Confederacy, it has been attacked as unconstitutional by gentlemen whose intelligence need have taught them better, and whose charnoter and position ought to have made them as amed of for opposition and excitement by those whose political capital is based upon the promotion of divisions, and people who only hear of it as a matter of news, have been

It is true, and we are free to admit that a law may keep wise nor a just haw. Laws may be right, but they may not be expedient. The Courts of the country, the State Courts, | left hand. have, we believe, without an exception so far as the authoritative decisions of their Supreme tribunals are con tional. This, of course, only sustains the competency of Congress to pass the law suspending the privilege of the (Yankee) slight wound in hip. writ, and does not touch the question of the propriety or nee saity of its so doing. This is a political and not a legal

only the clearest uscessity can justify. This, we think, all depot for the purpose of sceing them. will admit. Of this necessity the legislature must be the judge, from the facts before it, and the difficulty encountered by any one who desires to investigate the subject as The Court was engaged yesterday in the trial of James | may take steps for making peace. Well, it she does not a patriot, and not as a partisan, consists in an inadequate | W. Thompson for the murder of Joseph James. The killknowledge of the facts upon which not only the Executive | ing occurred during the earlier part of 1862, in the islature? I believe the Legislature contains as much abilrecommendation, but the consequent action of Congress | bar room of the Carolina Hotel, (now the City is based. The difficulty is, perhaps, inseparable from a Hotel,) Market, near Second street. The deceased died just as much respected. Do not be deceived by this ado state of war, and Especially of a state of war like that in | in a few minutets from a cut or stab in the neck or throat, | Jenkins-and I hope there is no one here named Jenkinsance of an intelligent and positive opinion upon this sub- | we suppose, will turn upon the circumstances under which thet The country at large certainly is not, nor do we the fatal blow was given. think these facts could be spread broadcast without afford. ing to the enemy information which might be, and no doubt | A. EMPIE, and J. L. Helmes, Esqs., for the defence. would be, detrimental to the public service, and the pub.

de ca, for our property, and for our institutions.

When we look at this subject calmly we cannot but be amazed at the conduct of those who, without giving due attention to the circumstances of the case, or if they do, without letting them be known to the public, at once press forward with violent and unqualified denunciationswith exciting appeals, not against the necessity of the action of Congress for of that they are not yet able to judge although its constitutionality has been affirmed by the Coarts, and the whole question turns upon its necessity .- | would be massed in this State, and this section would be If necessary, Congress would have failed in its duty had it | come the battle ground. Already I have heard a number not taken it. If not necessary, then Congress either erred of your renders say, that they would not vote is not this in its judgment of the facts before it, or was guilty of an stracted from Vance be considered as a portion of Holden's uncalled for exercise of power, - not a stretch of power, strength? Is party still to be rampant and to jeopardise tor its power is undoubtable under the Constitution. Only this btate now, as it sacrificed Kentucky and Maryland, others, especially where the circumstances negative the true man and his election will ensure that the honor of the supposition that coedits them with such motives. Very State is preserved and all her available rescurces used for many of the members of Congress who voted for the auspen ion of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus knew | suggest therefore that "Destructives" and true "Conthat their term of service was shortly to end. If they were servatives" shall not now stop to discuss theories, but preparing the red of oppression for the country, they knew when the danger to the State is over and the Yankees are that their own backs would lie as bare to it as the backs of others. Plesident Davis knows that his term will expire differences of opinion by a regular "family row." when at the end of alx years from its commencement, and leave him an o'd man, worn out with the cares and trials of a position involving cares and trials with hardly an example or parallel in the history of the world. He sees the foe thundering at our gates, and he bends all his energies to repel him. Congress no doubt does the same thing. They both work i'r the country to the best of their knowledge and ability; yet, without a knowlodge of the facts, without an appreciation of the labors pe formed, demagogueism sceks schish promotion, and politicians seek to advance partisan ends, by rushing into abuse of what they do not understand, and by attributing

The suspension of the privilege of the writ of habcas corpus may have been an error. We do not know. It at the time or that it is not necessary now. We ourselves lean to the opinion that the necessity is not now such as to require its continuance. If this opinion is correct, then, of course the late suspension of the writ ought to be repealed and will be.

But why make or try to make party capital out of things of such vital interest to the country; things which orght of such vital interest to the country; things which orght condition of our country. Yes, our country,—our once to be viewed coolly, calmly, and dispassionately. Those united and prosperous, but now divided and devastated who electioneer on such capital are demagogues of the

Where is the fleet of war vessels that left New York on the 20th going to after it leaves Fortress Monroe? That and another matter is about the most important that has turned up in a day or two. The other is whether GRANT is really at Chattanooga, with the Yankee army of the Cumberland as he is reported to be .presence, because of any abilities he possesses, but because his presence, with either army as its immediate commander, would indicate the point of first attack and that against which the most tormidable force of the enemy is to be hurled.

made any distinction between the fives and other denomi-

dollar bills will not pass at par with the new issue.

note bureau may soon cease from its travels, so that we Everybody then wanted to go, but all this amounts to me ced fa ling upon the wheel, he exclaimed, "Dont, don't, "What, have you not had a furlough?" "Yes I drew a fairs of the Continent as beyond our concern. We remay have some new currency and especially some new nothing now. It is easy to serve the country in t mes of you will start the mit!"

five dollar bills at par, but why should B not object, when he knows that C D, F, and so on to the end of the alphabet, will refuse to take them from him at par, yea, verily, and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this and that as likely as not A himself would be among the sturdiest objectors if they were offered to him. It was a the other bills. As well get the agony over at once. "

The Wounded at Plymouth.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. S. S SATOUWELL. wounded at Piymou'h and received at the Hospi al up to | ours.

SEXTH RECTMENT N. C. T - Sergt. J E Lyon, slight Privates J A Mitchell, slight; John Poe, severe, right arm and shoulder; E Nelson, slight; Isaac Suttle, head; J E slight; Reddin Pitman, slight; Albert Weavel, slight; J RUNAWAY tonta the Subscriber's Plantation, in M Childress, slight; John McGhee, slight; F Page, slight; Long Creek District, on the 20th inst., two negro J M Sanders, save e, hand; C / labrook, slight; Richard Peeler, severe, tool; E P Hyatt, slight; Jno Reese, slight; A H Leasely, right leg.

FIGHTH REGIMENT N. C. T .- Privates A logge, slight; B James, left leg ; Guilford Hadley, left hip. TWENTY-FIRST N. C. T. - Privates P Lawson, sligh'; F

M Eccles, severe, arm and knee; J F Hedrick, left knee; J A Tesh, right arm; A H Mitchell, right thigh; R M Leonard, lett leg; J M Nelson, bewels; M A Clapp, night leg; H Hodges, right arm; A M King, slight; C H Boyles, slight; TAMBOSE persons skilled in the business, can find profita- John Marion, slight; W W Ashburn, slight; T A Eavage, ble employment by apply to Capt. A. B. Fairfax, C. right arm; W H Hester, right toot; E J Bonner, left leg; Constant Flynn, slight; H N A bright, left arm; W R Dykes. left thigh; L Powell, severe, left thigh. TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT N. C. T .- Private J M Jones,

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. C. T .- Private A W Ram-

FORTY THIRD REGIMENT N. C. T .-- cg's J H Bobbet, leg; W L Due, thigh; Privates W A Wilson, left knee; W F

Mosley, left ankle; J H Wood, slight; W II Meeks, slight; W J Ashcraft, slight; A W Simmons, slight; Lewis R Grissom, slight; L J Quinn, slight. THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. C. T .- Privates J A Costin, were neutral she could not allow this, for it would be aid-

slight; Neal Smith, slight.

FIFTY-SIXTH FRGIMENT N. C. T .- Lieut Charles R Wil son, slight. Privates James Miller, slight; Wm Hardy, slight; L L Taylor, right leg; W W Redding, head; K Sitton, slight; G W Montgomery, slight; E Carland, slight. TWENTY FIRST GEORGIA REGIMENT -- Privates D. Dyal, right side; JF Cook, right leg; WM Hensley, severe left Home Guard, and the old women, which are about all the them into Wilkesboro'. I went to case these sellows cff, of America and three out of the four Great Powers of A fight between Mosby and the Yankees occurred at thigh and right arm; F M Rawls, ankle; W B Phillips, forces I have left! Thus you see instead of one war we but on my return I wrote to the President and urged him

arms; J T Williams, left hip; John Dempsey, kace; LB that give us peace? his tax collectors would demand fore the passage of the act by Congress. So far from be-Davis, arm; B F Goes, right arm; G L Fennell, left leg.

ason, left aim; G H Rutledge, right hand; J P Wyson, BRADFORD'S MISSISSIPPI ARTILLERY .- Corp T L Russell, Private J E Martin, Co F. 16th Connecticut Regiment,

A portion of the prisoners captured at Plymouth, passed through this place to day, ea route for Amer-The suspension of any privilege in favor of the personal | icus, Ga. We suppose the balance will soon come liberty of the citizen, is an act of legislative power which along. Very few people appear to have gone to the as a man said in court of a witness—he is unworthy of pose? Why, "the creatures in the South who are opposed

Solicitor Buxton, appears for the State. T. C. MILLER, The jury retired about a quarter to 6 o'clock, p. m., and He service at this time means our struggle for our indepen- returned in a few minutes with a virdict of Manslaughter.

> For the Journal. MESSES. Epitors :- In your issue of to-day you express displeasure at the tone of Gov. Vance's remarks. Wil you allow me to suggest that such a course by you may result in what I am sure you are emphatically opposed to: - Either the election of Gov. Vance by a small majority or possibly the election of Mr. Holden. The latter you know would greatly damage the cause of the Confederacy and inspirit the Yankees to renewed efforts. They regard Mr, Holden as their friend, and though he may not be able to lead the State into the embrace of the "Miscegenators," his election would give great encouragement; their armies and nearly lost Virginia? You know that your choice must be between Gov. Vance and Helden. The Governor is a the assistance of her sister States. The election of Holden would ensure neither the one nor the other. Allow me to. whipped out, as they will be by next fall, settle all these

the "family" is entirely safe from outside "extermina-AN OUTSIDER.

SPEECH OF GOV, Z. B. VANCE, BEFORE THE CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, At Fayetteville, Friday, 2pril 22d, 1864.

[REPORTAD EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY CARCLISIAN ] His Excellency, Gov. Vance, arrived at the Fayetteville Hotel yesterday evening about 9 o'clock, and was received by the Mayor in a nest and appropriate speech. This the darkest motives to these whose characters they either | morning at an early hour, the people commenced arriving rom the country. At II o'clock the Governor appeared upon the stand, accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Holmes, Col. Mallett, the Mayor, and a number of gentlemen. Hon. T. C. Fuller introduced Gov. Vance, in a few appropriate and may be that events have shown that it was not necessary | well timed remarks, when the Governor spoke in substance as follows:

> Ladies and Gentlemen: I am gratified to see so many present this, morning. I have done nothing to merit such a compliment, but hope in the future to be able to repay you, and will endeavor to prove myself worthy of the confidence of the people of North Carolina.

I suppose you desire to hear something concerning the country, the country of Washington, and the noble men-who aided him in delivering it from the grasp of tyrants. It was once our glory and our pride—it is now suffering, torn and rent asunder, by an awful civil war. I come to remind you "that the powers that be are ordained of God," and His providence has placed me in a position to require them to be so regarded, and respected I feel the responas a dying man, to address dying men, and as I must ac- that's so. count to dim who ordained these powers and must be held to a strict account for the manner in which I speak, so you will be accountable for the manner in which you hear. I you close your eyes to the dangers which now surround It is not that any great importance attaches to GRANT's us, and refuse to heed the warnings of the times, your hands and skirts will not be clear of the blood of our gal-lant men, who have so long been battling for liberty, and

> national honor. I will speak first of the STATE OF THE COUNTRY, AND Of the remedy by which it will be restored to peace and

prosperity! We are in the crisis of our fate. All feel that the political and military campaign upon which we are now enter-Five Dollar Notes -It is a great pity that Congress ing, will decide our fate as a government and a people .-Before the auturanal winds shall blow upon us, and the leaves begin to fall, this great struggle will have been denations of the old issue. It only prolongs the trouble and cided. Foreign nations are looking upon us the world keeps the currency more and more unsettled. It is now waits to see the results of our efforts. What a spectacle just four weeks since the first of April and already five we have presented during the last three years. Thogh our enemies have waged a war against us unparalleled in its magnitude, a war waged with a vigor unparalleled in There has been more trouble and bother with them in the modern times, and while we have in some quarters lost

peace. When danger is distant, men can afford to be vahant. "Do not the Publicans and sinners the same? 'apparent scarcity of food, and demagogues (of whom hell | well 'nown. Upon what principle does he stand?' fer, we shall corquir our entities. If not, we shall fail, Surg on in charge of Coneral Military Hospital, No. 2, and any people will deserve to tail whose self-shuess ren. peace, and in tavor of sust ending the write of Habeas Corabout a feet and a helf high, of a dark complexion; Wilson, N. C., for the fellowing list of the Confederate ders them unwilling to endure suff ring in a cause like pus; and after publishing Mr. stephen's speech in the

weep over the graves of their fallen sons-the widowed peace. mother when she looks upon her children, desires peace. Peace, roth ng can prosper without it. Every statesman, Barden, slight; Ephraim Abee, slight; James Tilley, every minister, should study to devise p'ans for, and earnthe so der never draws a trigger that is not for peaceall want peace.

HOW CAN WE OBTAIN PEACE. out of the Confederacy as they did the old Union Can North Carolina obtain peace by taking into her hands her you call a Convention -as it is the only means by which getiation, and yet it is sa d that I am opposed to peace. have restormed your part of the compact. Would this stands upon the platform with Gov. Brown. He forgets give you peace? Let us see: Sie says to the Confederate that I was three mon he before Gov. B., who, by the way, government-I have resumed the powers I delegated to you. says rething in his message about a Convention. Does Mr. Now the Confederate government is under no obligation. H. agree with Gov. B. in recommending that the Generto assist or protect North Carolina, and while a member | al Government shall treat for peace? Its, why call a to coerce her, but were she to withdraw, she cou'd not | -why? Ponder these questions, fellow citizens. claim the benefit of that right. The Confederate govern-

ment would have the right to treat her as an enemy, and

'o declare war against her. She would then sustain to the

Confederacy, the relations that Englanand France now

WHAT WOULD THEN BE OUR SITUATION. Virginia, runs through North Carolina; over this railroad ing one of the parties to this contest and would be regard | everybody endorsed and readed by the other as an a t of war. Gen. Lee finds his reinforcements and supplies detained. What would be act of Congress suspending this writ. I did not on that done? He wou'd say, a parcel of fellows down in North occasion say as much as I wan ed to say, and as I will say Carolina are behaving badly; I must have my supplies, in my next message to the Legislature: Why? I went nor, could I do but call out the Militia officers, the money to pay their war debt. And would our soldiers be ing in favor of a suspension of the writ, it will appear that mean enough to respect a proclamation from me, inform- I made the first and only protest of which : have any know hannock, and from the graves of their brothers, point their guns in this direction. I will die before I'll make such a preclamation! What, must the brave men who have fought Would not the souls of your dead sons cry out from their | cu e me. rude graves; shame, shame, to you? Would not the light of their illustrious example reveal the degradation of a people who would perform such a scandalous act.

Is there a man here wao has a son in the army who would not prefer his falling battling for our rights, than to could be discolved. Mr. H. endersed the letter in the folsee him placed in a position which would render him liable lowing manner: "A good Lick" In the remarks which one of these courses there is something to be said; it is to be called upon to sid Lincoln in the subjugation of the South? If there be such an one here I would say of him creatures upon earth except"—who ?—who do you supcommon sense, and guilty of fits.

Some may say that I am exaggerating-that I am agitating. They do not want a Convention, to secede, but to enable North Carolina to resume her sovereignty, that she secede, then she will only advise the Confederate Government, and why can she not do this as well through her Legity and influence as a Convention would, and it would be about a Convention. It reminds me of a fellow named was not alone in that custom ) As the story goes, he went tives. He is the man who can "kill and make alive"to prevent Mrs. Jenkins smelling his creath. She saw it all, and unable to retain her indignation, she said, Jenkins turn over, you can't tool me; you are drunk clear through. (A laugh and cheers.) So it is with a few who are calling for a Convention. They can't fool me. They desire the State to go out of the Contederacy.

Why not appeal to the Government through the Legislapre, and your Governor would unite with them in that appeal, to present some terms of peace to the enemy, or while we wage the war, to offer to negotiate for peace.—
If this State is taken out of the Confederacy, you, fellowcitizens, will be rained, and you will live to see the day hope my right arm may rot off if ever I raise my little fin-

when you will regret it. MR. HOLDSN.

You have all heard of Holden, who wants my place, or wants to be Governor of North Carolina. If he knew as much about the place as I do, be would not be so anxious to have it. Yet, feliew-citizens, as you took me from the army, made me your Governor, I am ontirely willing, I will confess I am anxious, to serve you another term. Mr. Holden is not here. I desired him to attend; addressed a letter to him, informing him that I would be under the necessity of alluding to him personally. He de cliped; did not want to call the people from their farms How considerate. What time would you have lost? As you are present to hear me, you could have listened to him. Very well, as the gal said when her sweetheart fainted after kissing her, it he dies I want it known that I did not kill him. He died himself. It he dies it is his own fault. | will not be held respons ble for his death. But if he were here he would declare that he would rather be

the people, by haranguing them. & Well let him retire from Coffee in return. This is the whole of it. the canvass then, and there will be no excitement The people must excuse him for all his offences. He rerything and never stuck to any principle long at a time.

He says his "principles are well known." Well known!

Who knows thew! How long did he ever hold a politito negotiate for peace. cal principle? In 1856 he was a rank secessionist, and de-clared that Fremont's election would be cause for a dissolution of the Union, and now he is opposed to those you throw into or about old Abe, the more who publishes a paper slily. Some may say were he he has at present. here I would not say so much about him. Let him come

against Holden will be beaten, and that Helden is for peace | war, people at home are croaking and complaining. It Zeb Vance says you are a har sid a scoundrel!" But

LINCOLN'S TERMS OF PRACEden's "principles are well known!" Who is here to tell you what they are? When I tell you that they will plunge you into another war, who is here to deny it? We all want | heard that the wives and children of the soldiers about peace. Why does he not come cut like a man and tell us Richmond could not obtain a supply of food, and they repeace. Why does ne not come cut like a man and tell us the terms upon which he proposes to make peace. I am solved to fast ouce a week and send down their rations to the terms upon which he proposes to make peace. I am solved to fast ouce a week and send down their rations to these being approved, was the course actually taken — Desertions from the enemy continue. They tell the of that celebrated expression, "the last man and the last imagined. Instead of an accommodation they have turned out to be a plague and a curse. We trust the treasury ladies cheered the men as they marched to the front.—

Stand, we have gained in others.

At the beginning of the war we found it difficult to keep opposes me because secessionists are going to vote tor me and very familiarly called me Zab—cold me he had encorposed on the knowledge. Yet we did not, on the other acted on the knowledge. Yet we did

We saw Mr. H. agitating the questi n of sicess on. We ther and mother I do not expect to come home until we told him to let it slone. He said if Frement was elected, whip the Yankees, and if I die meet me in heaven." I

A don't thick it right that B should object to receive Such enthusiasm never carried a nation through its trials. we will go cut. We said, Ho den, don't! But he would full that he was one of Nature's noblemen. And yot I proved. Austria and Prussia have given us promises We need a pure and unselfish patriotism-a devotion so not listen to us He did secrete, and now he turns about hear men who rever saw the smoke of battle or heard the of moderation, and perhaps the conference we have sngstrong that men will be ready and will ng to suffer, aye, to and haves the original secessionists, and opposes me be- whistling of a shell, complaining they can't stand it—must gested will produce nearly as good a settlement as would die for their country. Have we this love, this enduring de | cause some who assisted him, support me. He deserted | have peace. votion? If so, we need not fear. We have stff red, and Dough s, the Cri n candidate, and supported Preckingidge, are now suffering. The crops have been short, there is an | the secession candidate, and now he says his principles are | Is very strong. Led by Lee. Johnson, and Beauregard, bes a larger share than any other class,) begin to whisper Mr. Ho den tells you he stands upon the platform with The day is beginning to dawn. The sun of peace will soon character. It is unavoidably open to taunts, sarcasms great mistake making any difference between the fives and in your ear we had better stop this war, and take any terms Gov. Brown of Georgia It is the aim of politicians to shed down its beams and bathe the whole land with his of peace we can get. Here is my fears -here is the coun- make themselves appear respectable, and Mr. H. has charry light. Let every man do his duty. Let the people

try's danger. I do not fear the Confederate solciers. If sought to make the impression that his views and plans are at home only be as true as the army, and we will soon have you remain firm and loyal the soldiers will remain true.—

If you give up, the oldiers will give up. If you can sufficients. Is this so? We shall see. He and his friends bave labored to make the impression that I am opposed to Slandard, it is intimated that I am opposed to the views of this distinguished gentleman. Now fellow citizens, I have must on for a peace that would bring us recognition and not at the same time eschew force and speak with the Everybody wants peace. Feace is the normal state of proof positive that while I have favored a vigorous prosman-the gray headed fathers, the aged mathers, who ecution of the war. I have also far and nego latious for

Last December I too. it isto my head that the people is my opponent in favor of this. Let him say so. thought Mr. Davis was not using proper efforts to bring ers, believing that he has nothing to lose, by doing this .- battled for the right. If our enew ies refuse! to negotiate, it would only enable Some say by separate State action, by the States going us to hold them up to the scom and indignation of the civilized world. Does this look as if I was opposed to peace? The power to declare war and make treaties of peace she and a portion of Gov. it is reply ] It will appear that I you can recall the powers ceded to the Confederate gov- My. Hologo, to appear respectable, claims to agree with ernment- to do this you would have to withdraw the State | Gov. B., or rather that Gov. B agrees with him. Gov. B. of North Carolina from the Confederacy. So soon as you is opposed to State action, thinks it is judicious-impolitic, w tidraw, which you have a right to do, you then will and dangerous. Mr. H. tavors state action, and yet he

HARTAS CORPUS It is said that I have been backed down, and am in favor of the act of Congress suspending this writ-opposed to the liberty of the press, and in favor of the impressment of professed great admiration for my course in this matter. Gen. Lee runs troops and supplies. Now, it the State I have not backed down. I have not changed. I hold pre-

In my Wilkesboro' speech it is said I did not oppose the ion I could have done nothing. I was opposed to the suspension, and so informed the President. When the Legis MR. ECLDEN AGAIN.

La 1856, when Fremont was a candidate, Mr. Il. said his a letter from Mr. Chingman, showing how the Union o going out of the Union, if Fremont is elected." He was that time denouncing us, as Abolitionists, because we were in favor of preserving the Union. Well, Lincoln was elected-nolden helped to take the State out of the Union-these Black Republicans have murdered our sons, laid towns and villages in ashes, pil-

and then armed our negrous-and now he is willing to treat with them for peace on any terms. He claims to be the true Conservative. When was he which we find curselves. Can any one say that he possesses all the data necessary for the formation and uttorfacts, we believe, are not in controversy. The defence, to the propriety of a Corvention." Now he attempts to read me
kins used to take a drop too much, and when in that unpropriety of a Corvention." Now he attempts to read me
kins used to take a drop too much, and when in that unpropriety of a Corvention." Now he attempts to read me
kins used to take a drop too much, and when in that unpropriety of a Corvention." Now he attempts to read me
to the data necessary for the formation and uttorfacts, we believe, are not in controversy. The defence, to the data necessary for the formation and uttorhome one night, walked very cautiously, but managed to the Boo Hoo of the whole concern. 'Upon what meat clothing, got into the bed and turned his face to the wall | Corservative! What vanity to attempt to lead such men as Graham, Morehead and others.

HOW HAS ME. HOLLDEN TREATED ME ? I have been his triend. Some time ago a mob of soldiers up the street, while he come down a back street, to my iouse, entered my bed-room, turned down the gas, sat here very much frightened. I spoke to the soldiers and they dispersed. On returning home, I found my competi tor sitting on a chair. He asked me for a drink of braudy -said he felt badly. Soon several gentlemon came in. Mr Holden then said : "You and I ma differ in politics, but I and the bayonets-I shall always be grateful to you." He stuck to the about one month-as long as he ever up his wife, but in another six months he wished he had to be decided.

For nearly eighteen months I was with him the greatest own name, and charges me with corruption in running goods through the blockade, luxuries, &c. Now, fellow citizens, I am a poor man, and I have received a few artifriend in Bermula.

"They eat my bread and drink my tea, And run about town and talk about me '

The Legislature gave me \$400 in foreign Exchange to en ugh to hope, to change any man's vote by speaking. | salary I got was not sufficient for my support. I declined ropean politics more effectually than any other Power. He refers me to his card, which says I am not vain procure necessaries for my family, knowing that the Yot it is all very well to issue be Standard occasionally this generous offer; but sent cut five bales of my own Cot- In the very case now before us it is plainly confessed for electioneering purposes. He does not wish to disturb | ton, upon the deck of a steemer, and got a little Sugar and | that a single word from France might have brought | Bridge, East Tennessee. A large force of Yankees at-

The people of North Carolina went into this thing recesed; he next joined the Sons of Temperance and wanted come necessary. But let us do everything in order. If OUR DAILY PROSPECTS.

This cannot be so, for he publishes it occasionally. Is it fair that a man should remain mum—refuse to let the people know what his priciples are When did the like occur rioes victory at Pl. mouth, N. C., a victory gained by the

larn Missisell PI REGIMENT.

The men of this magiment are cut off from home. They AN GLD ACQUAINTANCE.

they will soon make our enemies willing to treat for peace. we wish it to be observed that such is its necessary

CONCLUSION. Two years ago you elected me without difficulty. I am words he is likely to get. But this "humiliation," thankful to you for it. Everybody endorsed my inaugural such as it is, is the inevitable incident of such a policy address: I claimed civil liberty for the citizen, and favor- as we have chosen. It could not be escaped. We caned a vig arous prosecution of the war to an honorable tergive us a place among the nations of the earth. I have voice of command. We cannot at once cling to peace not changed. I endorse the views of Vice-President Ste- and dictate to Europe. We cannot combine the posiphens and Gov. Brown, and am in favor of prosecuting the tion of France with the policy of England. We may Do you oppose my policy? If you elect my opponent, estly pray the God of nations to give us peace. Feace, about a peace by negotiation . 1 cook the liberty of writing I expect to return to the army from which you took me, leaders of the Opposition mean to say that they, it

In retiring, I beg leave to express the hope that I will be able at no distant day to visit you again, when none of | do not even say that the policy would be an unpopular these ladies will be wearing mourning; when no father one, for there is a good deal of pugnacity in us when it But being a young Governor, I wrote to Gov. Brown, of will be found mourning over the absence of his son, when comes to the push. We only wish it to be underown sovereignty, when she has delegated to the Confed- Georgia what I had done, and sugged him to write to the those who have lost sons in this great struggle for f.eeerate government the right to d c'ere war and make trea- President and sustain the recommendations I had dom will be consoled by the reflection that they have been ties of peace? This transf r implies State sovereignty .- made [Here Gov. Varce read his e for to Gov. Brown, given to history. ah, the time will come when we shall be not be adopted except at that price .- Times, March free - when the whole land will be filled with rejoicing and 12. has desegated to the Conf detate government. Suppose | was three months in advance of tiov. Brown in urging ne- peace; and let him who opposes the measures and the men who are laboring for this be anothema maranatha.

Great Britain's Pince among European Powers. The following article from the London Times is worth reading. It is the first definite acknowledgment. by the public opinion of Great Britain, that their country holds a second place among Eurepean Powers A little bluster to save vanity is indulged in-about of the Confederacy, the government would have no right Convention? Why should the state resume its savereignity the ability to be one of the first if it chooses—but the acknowledgment is clearly made, for the first time, that France is First and England Second in Europe :

If our recent foreign policy is to be tried by the test of public opinion, it is extremely desirable that the lines to-day. They say that Grant and Meade reviewed citizers, &c. I have an aimful of Standards here to prove case should be distinctly stated, and it happens, fortu- that corps on Friday last, and that orders to move this that Mr. Holden has time and again endorsed my views, as nately, to be one of the very clearest that could be sub- week, with five days rations, have been issued to the Yan-The only railroad leading from the Southern States to set forth in my published address and mesages. He has mitted to a country for decision. In the commotions kee army. All quiet in our front to day. which have disturbed Europe for the last twelve cisely the views set forth in my langural Address, which months, beginning with Poland and ending with Germany, it was competent to us to adopt any one of three plain courses.

We might have gone to war, had we so pleased, on behalf either of the Poles or of the Danes, or of both and will be compelled to send a portion of my forces and take possession of the railroad. What then continued the acompany of 400 men, armed them with U.S. muskets, and have infallibly embroiled us also with the United States, thigh and right arm; F M Rawls, ankles, W B Phillips; lorces I have left; Inda you see instead of one war we but on my return I wrote to the President and urged him; slight; L W Jones, slight; L A Rudgins, severe, chest; P but it is not so exercise the authority the act of Congress gave him; but on my return I wrote to the President and urged him not to exercise the authority the act of Congress gave him; but on my return I wrote to the President and urged him not to exercise the authority the act of Congress gave him; but it is not so easy to get out of one. Or supporte. We might three killed and seven wounded. Our loss was one the lines, where it was a thirg of frequent occurrence behave turned our back upon the Continent altogether, man wounded. have allowed Russia, Austria and Prussia to do what All the Yankees have left the Valley. Most of them are seemed good to them without remonstrance or notice, coming to reinforce Meade. WENTY-FOURTH VIRGINIA REGIMENT. -Privates W D ing them that the State had deserted her sisters and united ledge—the only protest it was in my power to make— and have treated both the Polish and Danish questions Mounteastle, shoulder; H A Mells, slight; James Thom- with their enemies; they would have to cross the Rappa- against its enforcement. Had the Legislature been in ses- as matters entirely beyond our concern. The third course open to its was the middle course. We might the Alexandria Rail Road. lature meets I expect it will make the protest that Georgia | shrink from war, and yet not shrink from mediation : from Richmond to Gettysburg be required to fight the men did. That will be legal; but were I to call a Convention we might acknowledge our obligations as one of the who have stood with them upon a hundred bloody fields? to put the State cut of the Confederacy, posterity would Powers of Europe, and yet strive to escape or avert European war; we might interfere, by protest, and even warning, on the side of those suffering wrong, and prisoners, expected last week. setten would be a just cause for secession. He publish. yet confess our anxiety to postpone, till the very latest one of these courses there is something to be said; it is for the public to balance the recommendations and the

We could throw 30,000 men on any point of any coast, and subsidize ten times as many more. Had it been known that we were always prepared to do all this, and that with us, as with France, it would have been a word and a blow, our protests would, doubtless, laged the country, confiscated our property, emencipated have been more effectual at Berlin and Vienna, our voice would have been heard, and, possibly, even without actual war, we might have saved Denmark from made a Conservative? A short time before he declared attack. But, though this may be a proud position to himself a candidate, in referring to me, he said: "Our occupy, it should be clearly understood at what cost it is held. If we wish to stand as France stands, we must fortunate condition he was afraid of his wife, (and Jenkins out of my party and says I have gone over to the Destructure pays for the privileges—that is to say, we must prepare ourselves for largely increased taxation, and deficits after all. Twenty millions would not overturn the chairs, &c., and after divesting himself of his has this Cosar fed, that he has grown so fat!" The true cover our navy estimates on these principles of foreign policy, nor would any amount of armaments answer the purpose without actual war now and then. Unless we showed every two or three years that we would as soon took possession of his office. As soon as I heard it, I went | fight as not, our character as fire-eaters could not be sustained. Nations are not to be taken in by brag .-We must be really ready at any minute, and on any provocation, to go to war with anybody, and, as a necessary consequence, our forces must be always in a state of perfect efficiency and strength. The condition of France before the Italian war, when, " never having ger against you." I replied: "I have done nothing but my armed," she was still able to throw an irresistible army duty" "Why," said he, "you went in among the soldiers across the Alps in a fortnight, must be our permanent condition. At this price we can adopt the policy in stuck to anything. He reminds me of a man who said the question, but not at any cheaper rate. Whether the first six months after his marriage, he could have eaten bargain would be a good one for us is one of the points

The policy indicated in the first of these courses can man in the State-the best and greatest Governor North be very easily appreciated, especially as it is illustrated Carolina ever had, but now he comes out, but not over his by the attitude of France. France enjoys all that power and influence which such a policy necessarily by scouts to Tunstal's that the enemy were advancing up commands. It is well known throughout Europe that cles through the blockade, and among the things received she does not thrink from enforcing her views by a rewas the brandy I gave him, and which was a present from sort to arms. She will accept the alternative of war good deal of excifement about Tunstal's, but no further with very slight pressure, even for the sake of an idea. particulars could be ascertained. The result is, that she is formidable and feared : that any serious menace on her part carries almost irresistible weight, and that she can control the course of Euleon had but turned toward the Rhine, the invasion of siderable loss. minds me of an old fellow who was arraigned before the luctantly and will not go out of the Confederacy. I can Denmark might probably have been prevented. Now, Church for joining the Free masons, some of his brethren | conceive of circumstances under which it might be neces- that, it must be owned, is a position which has its at- mouth, are expected daily at Libby Prison. got him off; he then joined the Odd Fellows, and was ex sary. If the fortunes of war turn seainst us, it may be tractions. It seems to please the French people; it Cancellation of old Treasury notes is progressing at the cased; he next joined the Sons of Temperance and wanted come necessary. But let us do everything in order. If gives France an extraordinary influence in the affairs Treatury at the rate of eighty millions of dollars per month. to be excused, an old brother said, we can Lalways be ex-curing a man. If we excuse him now, he will go and have redress, by going to the ballot-box and voting for of the world, and invests her policy with great dignity

All the hospitals in and near Richmond have been vacajoin the Railroad. The next time you hear of my competnot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried evenot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried evenot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried evenot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried evenot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried evenot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried evenot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried evenot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried evenot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried evenot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried evenot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried evenot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried evenot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried evenot he will have joined the Railroad, as he has tried eveour House of Lords. If France is inactive at this moment, it is not because she is "isolated," but because. being "mistress of the situation," she chooses to bide Let us do all we can to sustain the army. The more shell her time for interfering. Well, if we pleased, we could FROM DALTON-THE YANKEE CAVALRY GONE who were secessionists; and yet he is a candidate on principles? Why did thing." We have nothing to discourage us. The proshe suspend his paper? It is said from fear of being arrested under the act suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus have whipped them badly in Florida Sherman marched and the Baltic, and blockade any port of any maritime

befere? Have you or can you have respect for a man army and navy. Gen. Lee never had a better army than the reverse of this. Instead of imitating France, we might take Holland for our model. There was a time when Holland, small in territorial extent, but rich in and see. It is a principle in common law when a detend-ant does not appear in court, that judgment be rendered with bacon, angar and coffee, &c. All, or nearly all the and does not appeared, I shall have on soldiers, have recently re-enlisted for the war. Think of the the thought of August to take judgment against him by deanlt.

The impression has gone abroad that the man who runs spectacle! While these brave men are re-enlisting for the spectacle! While these brave men are re-enlisting for the spectacle! While these brave men are re-enlisting for the spectacle! says in Coningsby, "Venetian sovereignty, French wars and Vance is opposed to it. Whenever you hear a man they can stand the war, certainly these of us who remain and Dutch finance." But the Dutch are now changed. say that, look him right in the face and say "Jim Jones, at home and sleep on our roft beds, can endure it a little They are contented to range themselves with Belgium longer. Thoughfood is scarce, there is enough for all, if and Switzerland in the class of neutral States, to pay beaten with the Federals. It is severe on the rebels, sibility of my position as Governor of the State, and I come as a dying man, to address dying men, and as I must ac. that's so. must be cautious, for there are men mean enough to mis- resign all voice in the affairs of Europe. They never army has sustained great losses, yet it is in good spirits. represent me. I stated in a speech in the army, that a interfere anywhere; the debates of their Parliament Major Flowree of Gen. Maury's staff, from Fom Pike poor woman had made 300 bushels of corn by her own la- find no echoes; they have no public meetings, no poli- under flag of truce, reports that the Federals claim a drawn your slaves, allow me to hang all your officers above the them in a rai, pen while she plowed her corn with a borrowed steer. Some time afterwards a report got out in inaction. As a result, Holland escapes trouble. To Banks has 'allen back, and is entrenching. and I will make peace with you. Do you want peace upon such terms? [Voices, no, no!] Is there a man here so lost to common decency as to desire peace upon such degrading terms? Are these the terms upon which Branch, Pettigrew. Pender. Figher Them. Towed steer. Some time stretwards a report got out in the back country that Vance was in favor of putting the besure, in a great European war it might be overrun and annexed, but hitherto it has always re-appeared this at to show what a woman had done, whose husband was in the army. Nothing meantime it is peaceful and oniet at desires a local transfer. grading terms: Are messe the terms upon which Branch, Pettigrew, Pender, Fisher, Shaw, Tew, Anderson, and thousands of others, have died? If so, let us recall our men from the army and take up with the dogs. Mr. Hol-saved. Let us in time of suffering stand up for the right.

| Man had done, whose husband was in the army. Nothing meantime it is peaceful and quiet; it derives a large to derive a large of correspondents writing from Florida estimate the meantime it is peaceful and quiet; it derives a large of correspondents writing from Florida estimate the revenue from its remaining colonies, is busied with its meantime it is peaceful and quiet; it derives a large of correspondents writing from Florida estimate the revenue from its remaining colonies, is busied with its meantime it is peaceful and quiet; it derives a large of correspondents writing from Florida estimate the revenue from its remaining colonies, is busied with its commerce, and not very ill off. We might adopt this than 12 000 It was reported that the white troops will commerce, and not very ill off. policy of inaction if we pleased, but the course has not leave for Virginia, leaving a small force with the neyet been recommended, and so we will say no more gross to garrison Jacksonville; and from other sources

den helped to bring on. I was opposed to secession-Mr. worthy of being noted. We ought to publish the names of Holden advocated it; he worked for is. He is the author these men on the roll of fame. dollar.' I entered the army to pay Mr. H.'s debt, and During my recent visit to the army, I met a little fellew word. Russia, last spring, and Austria and Prussia home. now he opposes me. I have from a child followed Clay. who used to stay about the town where I lived. No one last month, were thoroughly aware that our views of Mr. Holden acted with Barnwell Rhett and others, and now noticed him or expected anything of him. He came up to war were not like the views of France, and they have

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1864. \ NO. 32. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIECUMSTANCES, be admitted. furlough, I let a man who had a family have it. Tell fa- monstrated to some purpose, as the mass of documents

ter, are charged as advertisements.

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shows, and not without eff ct either, as the results have have been attained after a seven years' war. Still, we admit that this policy makes but a poor show; only

and meers. When a man who will not fight except under irresistible pressure, interferes in a quarrel, and wishes the combattants to accept his judgment, we know what have which we choose of these, but we cannot have both. There is the whole case plainly stated. If the about a peace by regotistion. I took and include a state of the opposition ment of commission and there die if necessary with the men who have so long they had been in power, would have gone to war, they are propounding a distinct and tangible policy. We stood what this policy would cost us, and that it can-

ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM ORANGE COURT HOUSE.

ORANGE C. H., April 27th, 1864. Two deserters from Hancock's 21 corps entered our [SECOND DISPATCH ]

ORANGE C. H., April 27th, 1864. Mosby surprised a picket post of forty men at Hunter's Mill, Fairfax county, on Friday last, capturing eix men and eighteen horses. The rest escaped. During the day wounding Lieut. Nelson, of the same Company

Averill has gone to South Virginia on a raid. Meade is receiving reinforcements from the West over

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, April 27, 1864. No sign yet of the flag of truce boat, with the returned

Members of Congress are arriving slowly. It is believed moment, if not absolutely to refuse, so perilous and ter- that not more than a bare quorum will be here on Monday. The President's Message will be quite short.

The city is very quiet to-day. No news or rumors. The weather is clear and warm, with indications of a storm.

FROM NORTHERN GEORGIA.

DALTON, GA., April 27th, 1864. Brownlow's Yankee cavalry, five hundred strong, dashed into Spring Piace this morning, but beyond capturing one citizen effected nothing. This was nothing more than a reconnoisance of the route by which the enemy will advance. We have nothing further from movements in the The weather is quite warm.

A USELESS TELEGRAM.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., April 27th, 1864. This morning the locomotive belonging to the Belms and Demopolis Railroad, with three freight cars loaded with corn, became unmanageable and plugged down the river grade, throwing one car into the Tombigby River, and the others off the track, causing a general break up. No lives

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

URANGE C. H., April 24th, 1864. A body of Yankee cavalry, estimated at two hundred, crossed Robinson river this morning, at Russell Ford and occupied Madison C. H. There was a small skirmish. One of our men engaged in it, and wounded, has arrived here. It is believed to be merely a scouting party. Beyond this nothing of interest has occurre 1.

THE YANKEES REPORTED ADVANCING UP THE PENINSULA.

RICHMOND, April 28th, 1864. of schedule time to day, in consequence of a report brought the Peninsula, and had driven in the pickets at Barhamsville last night. The trains left in a hurry. There is a

FIGHT IN EAST TENNESSEE-YANKEES REPULSED-FROM RICHMOND

RICHMOND, April 2-th, 1864.

A sharp shirmish occurred a few days since at Watanga the German Powers to a halt. If the Emperor Napo- tacked Gen. W. A. Jackson, and were repulsed with con-One hundred more Yankee officers, captured at Ply-

Four men belonging to the Iron-clad Minstrels were captured in Gloucester county. They were making their way to the enemy's lines, with forged British papers.

AFTER GEN. FORREST. DALTON, Ga., April 28th, 1864. It has been reported for some days that the larger portion of the enemy's cavalry had gone after Forest, which is

now confirmed. The enemy evince no disposition to advance. They were practising again at Ringgold this afternoon with artillery. The report that Lindiy, of the 53d Alabama Regiment. who was hung at Tunnel hill, was a chaplain, is erroneous.

MOBILE, April 27th, 1864.

The New Orleans Era, of the 20th inst, contains a laborious article to prove that the Confederates were equal-

of information, also, the report is believed to have some

fectly well known that the blow would not follow the kees to the termination of the war and the wish to go